FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1842. [NO. 1295.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

SPRING GOODS

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; ... French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Laces and Edgings; Linen Drillings; Georgia Nankeens; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Jeans and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for Cash at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 21, 1842. 94-tf

DURING my absence from the County, I constitute Mr. Wm. S. Latta my Agent for the purpose of managing my TEAMS, and authorise him to make any change in the Teams he may deem best for my interest.
WM. WATSON.
March 22, 1842. 94-2w

JUST RECEIVED,

10,000 REGALIA, Principe and Havana CIGARS,
1 keg Zante Currants,
1 do. Tamarinds,
6 doz. best Mustard,
2 do. Lemon Syrup,
1 do. Guava Jelly,
1 cask superior old Port Wine,
150 lbs. Scotch Snuff (in Bladders,)
1 Jar Maccoboy Snuff.
W. PRIOR.
March 23, 1842. 94-3w

BANK STOCK FOR SALE

FOUR SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1842. 33tf

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
MARCH 19th, 1842.

JOHN COLE of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court at Wilmington on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said John Cole be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
MARCH 19th, 1842.

ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Archibald M. Campbell be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
MARCH 19th, 1842.

EDWIN GLOVER of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Edwin Glover be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
MARCH 19th, 1842.

WILLIAM R. CARMAN of Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said William R. Carman be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY.

I FEEL it my duty once more to give warning to Petitioners and their Counsel, under the Bankrupt Law. *Form* they probably think a very little thing; but a few failures for want of form may convince them that it is essential to the proper execution of the law. The Pamphlet containing my Rules and Regulations, I again say, is for sale, at 25 cents each, by Mr. Hale of this town. And I respectfully request the Editors of papers throughout the State, if they are not willing to do good service to a large but indigent class of our community by giving currency to this communication in their journals!
H. POTTER, District Judge.
Fayetteville, March 8, 1842.

LARGE SALE OF

PROPERTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as Executrix of James H. Hooper, dec'd, will offer for Sale, at Public Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1842, the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit:

38 Negroes, consisting of men, women and children. Among them are several valuable house servants, one Carpenter, one Blacksmith, and several boys and girls from 10 to 18 years of age.

ALSO, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE.

One Wagon and Gear for 2 Horses.
One Pannel Gig and Harness.
Ploughs, Harrow, and other Farming utensils.
One Pew in St. John's Church.
Two Pews in the Presbyterian Church.
One fine toned Piano.
One Harmonican.
One double barrelled Fowling Piece and Case.
One case superior Rifle Barrelled Pistols.
Four Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

Together with a great variety of other articles not enumerated.

The Sale will commence on the 12th, and be continued from day to day, until the whole is disposed of.

The Negroes will be sold at the Town House, and the Furniture and other Personal Property, will be sold at the late Dwelling House.

The whole will be sold on a liberal credit for bonds with approved security, and will be made known on the day of Sale.
MARGARET S. HOOPER,
Executrix of J. H. Hooper, dec'd.
Fayetteville, March 15, 1842. 93-s

PIERSON & HUBBARD,

Drapers and Tailors,

HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ready-made Linen, &c.

☞ All Work done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and in the most fashionable style.

Constantly on hand, READY-MADE CLOTHING. All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.
V. R. PIERSON.
GEO. D. HUBBARD.
March 5, 1842. 92tf

DYEING AND SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT

R. W. DEBNKING

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.
Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.
C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*
December 13, 1841. 80tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do. do.
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drams superior Turkey Figs.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb'y 14, 1842. 89tf

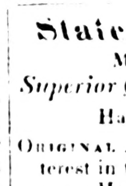
Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.
ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)
E. J. HALE.
March 8, 1842.

$100 Reward.



RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.
C. GODBOLD.
March 8, 1842. 92tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1842.

Hardy Morgan *vs.* George Hearne.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT levied on his undivided interest in the Lands belonging to the Estate of Ebenezer Hearne, dec'd, 260 acres on Uharrie River, 150 acres on Indian Ridge, 200 acres on McLane's Creek, 496 acres on ditto, it being the whole of his interest in said Hearne's Lands;—And Littleton Harris summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Hearne, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in February, 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.
C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*
[93-6w—Printer's fee $4 20.]

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.
November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.



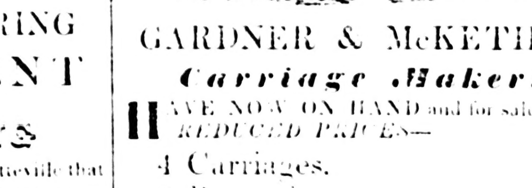
BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.
January 8, 1842. 85-6m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very REDUCED PRICES—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES.

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.
September 4, 1841. 66tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.
MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.



WHIPPLE'S

COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.
T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.
W. WEBB.
June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.
J. H. WHIPPLE.
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-3m

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.
WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session,—an invaluable book to politicians —for sale by E. J. HALE.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by
E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.
September 15, 1841. 68tf

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL be published at this Office on Saturday next, the Rules and Regulations, Table of Fees, and Forms of Application, &c. in Bankruptcy, in the District Court for North Carolina. Price 25 cents.
Feb'y 16.

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.
E. J. HALE.
February 1, 1842.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.
JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

To Rent.

I INTEND on the 1st day of July next, to remove my Stock of Goods to my two stores, lately occupied by B. McIntosh, and McKay & McCaskill, and to make them my permanent business stands; and now offer for Rent, my four Stores immediately below, viz: One at present occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., the next below, corner of Kershaw and Front streets, and now occupied by Mr. D. Malloy, and the two stores now occupied by me. To persons residing in this place, it is needless to say, that they are among the very best stands for prosecuting a Cotton and barter business; and I only make this declaration for the information of persons residing at a distance. Possession of the Stores occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., and Mr. D. Malloy will be given on the 1st day of September next; the others can be had by the 10th July next. Cheraw offers inducements to Capitalists, and men of business, that are not found in many Southern towns. It is estimated, that our receipts of cotton for the last two years averaged 25,000 Bales, and it is supposed this year's receipts will be about the same.
A. P. LA COSTE.
Cheraw, January 12, 1841. 85-eow6w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
EQUITY OFFICE, MARCH 7, 1842.

Alexander McLennon *against* John L. Bethea, Administrator, and others.

UPON affidavit of the Plaintiff in this cause, it appears that Lewis Robeson and Fenscy Robeson, two of the Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, but are citizens of the State of Tennessee. They are, therefore, hereby required to make their personal appearance at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, &c.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
92-6w

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

It is stated in a Boston paper, and we are assured by the highest authority, in this city, the statement is correct that of the importations into the port of New York, during the last year, no less than eighty-three per centum has been done on account of Foreigners! This being so we have the secret of much of the distress pervading this country.
New York Express.

Abolition of Capital Punishment.—The Legislature of Tennessee at the late session, passed a bill virtually abolishing capital punishment. It gives the Governor power, in all cases, to commute the punishment of death for that of imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. It is said that the people were not yet quite ready to sanction a law directly abolishing capital punishment, and therefore, the Legislature adopted this policy, to accomplish the object indirectly.

POETRY.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF THE HON. LEWIS WILLIAMS.

BY MRS. MARY S. B. DANA.

Not on the battle-field, grasping his spear,
Died the patriot WILLIAMS—no 'twas not there!
Harder the conflict, and wider the field;
Truth was his banner, and virtue his shield.

When a patriot falls, must he fall in the battle,
Where the cannon's loud roar is his only death-rattle?
There's a warfare where none but the morally brave
Stand nobly and firmly, their country to save.

'Tis the war of opinion, where few can be found,
On the mountain of principle guarding the ground,
With vigilant eyes, ever watching the foes
Who are prowling around them and aiming their blows.

'Tis easy to stand with the eye flashing bright,
When the blood has grown hot in the furious fight;
But a man must have borrow'd his strength from his God,
Who stems the mad billows of error's deep flood.

O such was our WILLIAMS—the honest and true;
A patriot as pure as the world ever knew,
In the cause of his country he lived and he died,
Be his name and his virtues our joy and our pride.

I saw when the angel of Death dimmed his eye,
I heard his last accents, and caught his last sigh,
And mid the death-struggle—the terrible strife,
He honor'd that God he had loved in his life.

I saw how the tear-drop did steal from the eye
When stout-hearted men saw the patriot die;
Around his bed kneeling they joined in the prayer,
O, who could help feeling 'twas good to be there!

When through the Rotunda they bore his cold clay;
Before in the grave it was hidden away,
A pleasing illusion my spirit did move
As my eye fell on WASHINGTON, pointing above.

Methought the proud marble did beamingly smile,
And to spirit-like voices I listened awhile;
Then from Washington's Statue there shone a bright ray,
And thus to my fancy he seemed to say:

"All hail to thee, WILLIAMS! thy warfare is o'er,
The confusion of tongues shall disturb thee no more;
Yet still may thy spirit be hovering here,
The strong to confirm, the weak-hearted to cheer.

"Loosed is the silver cord, broken the bowl!
Freed is the spirit, unfettered the soul;
'Twill be thine still the heart of a patriot to warm,
Thou hast yet for thy nation a work to perform.

"It was right, noble WILLIAMS! that thou should'st arise
From a seat in these halls to a seat in the skies;
Thou hast left to thy country a pure spotless name,
And for aye shall her sons the rich legacy claim."

Washington, February 26, 1842.

The two richest merchants in the United States, during the last ten or fifteen years, have risen from humble life, by industry, perseverence, and a thorough mastery of their respective business.

Stephen Girard, whose property at his death was over twelve millions, was a friendless orphan, struggling for years for a bare living, and at manhood commanded a mere sloop in the West India trade. Step by step, investing here a little, and there a little; watching the fluctuations of trade, taking advantage of the mutations of markets, saving with rigid economy, he amassed thousands after thousands, till his thousands became millions, and the humble sailor became the richest man in the Union.

John Jacob Astor, now living, is another illustration of this gradual rise; by diligence, attention to business, and carefully securing and appropriating gains, he has accumulated a property greater than that of any other American. He began life a small merchant in the fur trade; little by little he has cultivated his business; until he is the greatest of our "millionaires." Mr. Astor has said that it was harder to make his first thousand than his last hundred thousand; so difficult is it to begin; so easy, once fairly started, to push onward.

The Rothschilds of Europe, whose property is estimated at about thirty millions of dollars, are the sons of a poor teacher, who being exceedingly indigent, sought this profession for a living. Realising a little from his labors, he abandoned the pursuit, and began a trade in ancient coins, which proving lucrative, he was able to advance by degrees till he established a banking house at Frankfort. At his death in 1812, his five sons continued the banking business, and on the corner-stone of their father's industry, built up their more than princely fortunes.

All these instances, and others, could be multiplied were they necessary, which go to prove the old Greek proverb that "toil is the father of glory." Those setting out in mercantile life cannot too much school themselves in diligence, perseverence, probity, and a proper economy; for these, with moderate business talents, and moderate capital, will seldom fail of making them successful and affluent. It was nothing more than this which lay at the foundation of the immense fortunes of the Rothschilds, Girard, and Astor.—*Georgian.*

The Legislature of Maine are discussing the matter of removing the seat of Government from Augusta to some other place. In the debate, a Mr. Smart, (well named,) in comparing Portland with Augusta in regard to cheapness, said that his poetic bump was excited, and forthwith he was delivered of the following bit of poesy, which certainly should have settled the question:

There two great apples for a cent are bought,
And here they ask a penny more'n they ought,
There sticks of candy are not sold so dear
As those the little boys present us here:
Here for each stick a cent is just the fee,
But there two cents will buy you nearly three.

"Money," says the adage, "is the root of all evil!" If it is, it is a very scarce root just now. It appears to have been rooted out from among us. We do not perceive that people are a grain better for the scarcity—we think they are *worse*—they are certainly *worse off*. If it be an evil, it is a very necessary one. Our maxim "is of two evils, choose the least;" and as money is acknowledge to be a *necessary* evil, we hope the root will speedily take root and spread its branches far and near. We will cheerfully pocket our share of the evil.
American Sentinel.

Legal.—The Spirit of the Times says, it has been decided by Judge Thatcher, of Boston, that in every case were a woman winks two successive winks at a strange man, it may be admitted as reasonable evidence of a desire on her part of further acquaintance with said strange man.

Population of Paris.—According to the returns of the official census for 1841, the population of Paris and its outskirts is one million one hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine; nearly a million domiciled within the gates.

WAR BETWEEN TEXAS AND MEXICO!

The New Orleans papers bring intelligence of the invasion of Texas by a Mexican force of 15,000. Three towns on the frontier had been taken—and the invaders were advancing on the interior. The Texans appear to be in good cheer, and preparing vigorously to meet the enemy. They affect to feel great confidence that they will be victorious.

We annex particulars from the N. Orleans Bee. There seems to be quite as great commotion in New Orleans as in Texas, on the subject, and the war spirit rages quite as furiously in the Crescent City, as on the plains of Texas. The Bee calls upon the friends of Texas to rally, and avenge the injuries and indignities inflicted upon our citizens by Mexico.

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE.
INVASION OF TEXAS BY MEXICO!
SURRENDER OF SAN ANTONIO!!

By the arrival of the steam packet ship New York, we have been put in possession of the certain intelligence of the invasion of Texas by a formidable Mexican force; San Antonia has surrendered; the Mexicans had taken Goliad. The invaders, variously estimated at from 8 to 14,000, entered Texas at several points. The Texans were concentrating on Victoria, Gonzales and Austin, at which places a desperate resistance will be made.

Gen. Houston left Galveston on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, for the army. If necessary, he will have 10,000 Texans in the field in thirty days. Houston and Galveston are turning out to a man, as is all other parts of Texas. The steamer Lafitte, and three sloops, all private property, have been manned and fully fitted out by the citizens of Galveston, and sailed on Sunday, under command of Capt. Clarke, for Copano and the Brazo San Iago. The Texas flag will be planted at the latter place, and the next step is to take Matamoras. These are the orders of Gen. Houston.

Never have I seen so much joy manifested by any people as is by the Texans, in consequence of their invasion by Mexico. All are on tiptoe at the prospect of an early engagement, and the motto of "Victory or Death and no surrender," is the cry and watchword of every Texan citizen. In the language of the hero of San Jacinto, whose letter you have—"Mexico has made the war and has provoked the indignation of all who have regarded her sanguinary cruelty and matchless perfidity since the Alamo was first besieged. Let Mexico look out for the recompense of her iniquities."

Letter of President Houston.

GALVESTON, March 11, 1842.

To P. Edmunds, Consul to New Orleans.

SIR—It is probable that you will find in New Orleans and other parts of the United States great excitement arising out of the late movements of Mexico against Texas. If any should be anxious to volunteer in rendering assistance to our Republic, it will be your duty to have it made known, that if any should emigrate it will be required for each emigrant to bring with him a good rifle or musket, with a cartouch box, or shot pouch and powder horn, with at least one hundred rounds of ammunition, a good knapsack and six months clothing, and enter service for six months subject to the laws of Texas. They must be landed, for the present, at some point West of the Brazos, with eight days provisions. No number less than fifty-six in companies well organized will be received, and on landing, each commandant will report to the Secretary of War for orders. Emigrants who wish to remove to Texas at this time, must come thus prepared, as none other would be of use to the defence of the country, nor will they be received. There is a greater scarcity of arms and munitions of war than of men in Texas.—Were men to come in great numbers to the country without being in a condition to act efficiently, and well provided, it would only encumber the country, without any other effect than to destroy the substance of those who would be necessary to sustain and defend the nation.

We can bring into the field at least ten thousand men, and in case of exergency we could raise fifteen thousand.

The war will not be of long duration. No Mexican force can long sustain itself in Texas.

The indignation of Texans will not tolerate the pollution of their soil by the footsteps of their servile invaders. Mexico has made the war and has provoked the indignation of all those who have regarded her sanguinary cruelty and matchless perfidity since the Alamo was first besieged.

Let Mexico look out for the recompense of her iniquities.

I have the honor to be,
Your ob'dient servant,
SAM. HOUSTON, President.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The Santa Fe Expedition.—The New Orleans papers of the 11th and 13th inst. contain a very remarkable correspondence between Col. Bee, of Texas, and Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, on the one part, and Santa Anna, the Mexican Dictator, on the other. The letter of Col. Bee appears to have been merely a friendly epistle, addressed, not officially, to Santa Anna, with whom he was personally acquainted, and to whom he had rendered important offices of kindness during the captivity of the Mexican general in Texas. The occasion of the writing was in behalf of the prisoners belonging to the Santa Fe expedition. One paragraph runs thus:

"The expedition of Santa Fe affords you an opportunity to discuss again the question of Texas—a difficult question, which should be disposed of as soon as possible. Affairs cannot remain in their present position. It is necessary to make choice between peace and war. You are fully aware of the advantages to be derived from the former, and of the evils which must result from the latter. Never will you be able to conquer Texas, except (to use your own expression) in defiance of the United States and of the laws of nations. All the inhabitants of the Valley of the Mississippi will march upon Texas—they are familiar with fire arms, and their aim is certain. Thousands of them will pass the Sabine as soon as they hear that Texas is invaded, the knot should then be at once cut as I told Gen. Victoria at the interview which I had with him at Vera Cruz."

The allusion to the United States has reference, it appears, to some previous communications between the two.

Santa Anna, in his reply, takes occasion to go off into heroics. He gives a fling at the late Government of Mexico, upon the overthrow of which he has founded his despotism—he calls it an imbecile administration, which neglected to put into action the elements of power abounding in the Mexican republic—that the rights of Mexico over Texas can never be abandoned without "infamous and reprehensible cowardice"—that the surrendering of them would bring ruin and disgrace to Mexico and "make to disappear from the surface of the country which we have conquered with our valour and our blood, the valiant race who so foolishly thinks itself vilified and degraded;" he declares that the Mexicans are "unanimous to defend their honour," and that he will exhaust the energies of his soul to give new proofs that the glorious standard of his country shall not be outraged or unavenged. Here follows something more:

"To the tumultuous population of the valley of the Mississippi, with which you permit yourself to threaten me, we will oppose the population of our valleys, & our mountains, of our towns and our large cities, that is an aggregate population of eight millions of inhabitants, who form a nation by so many titles respectable. I am astounded that you should announce to me so openly the hostility of a people friendly to Mexico, and bound to us by relations, whose intimacy would forbid such aggressions. The civilized world will not learn without scandal, that the inhabitants of the United States, infringing their own laws, and violating the most sacred international rights, support for a second time, a usurpation which they have commenced, and constantly supported, abusing and mocking the generosity with which the Mexicans bestowed upon their countrymen rich and coveted lands, and invited them to enjoy the benefit of their institutions."

It is to be noted that Col. Bee did not and could not speak in the name of the United States when he made the allusion which called forth this angry response. The Dictator of Mexico, speaking officially, had no right to throw such reproaches against a nation upon a mere suggestion from an individual who had no authority to represent any opinions except his own.

Another passage of Santa Anna's letter is in these words:

"The prisoners from Santa Fe have been treated according to the usages in cases of prisoners of war; for as such humanity requires us to consider them, without however disregarding prudent measures of security. I have ordered the youths, Van Ness and Coombs, to be placed in absolute liberty, through consideration for the respectable families in the United States to which they belong, and to give testimony that the Mexican government knows how to temper the severity of its justice by measures of lenity and commiseration."

Leaving this paragraph, and one notable expression it contains, for some remark by and by, we proceed to the singular letter of Gen. Hamilton and the reply to it. The General announces himself in his note as a citizen of the United States, commissioned by the Texan Government to obtain the recognition of its independence by the European powers and to transact certain fiscal operations. He then makes a proposition in the following words:

"I take the liberty of proposing to your Excellency, (if you think it consistent with the honor and interests of Mexico) that a treaty of peace and limitation should be entered into, with Texas, upon the basis of an indemnification of five millions of dollars, which I can place in London, for this object, within three weeks after receipt of the agreement, together with two hundred thousand dollars, which will be secretly placed at the disposal of the agents of the Mexican Government."

The answer of the Mexican President is a severe rebuke, from the full force of which we have certainly no desire to save the intruder in any particular. Here is a specimen:

"A letter written without previous acquaintance with me, either official or personal, by a man whose very acts stamp him an enemy of my country, could not fail to surprise me; and the more so, from the want of tact and delicacy with which certain propositions are addressed to one, who knows how much is due to his eminent position, and to his own dignity and honor. You have placed me, sir, under the necessity of being very explicit and severe, because I cannot consent that you and the partizans of your cause, should deceive themselves concerning the final resolution of Mexico in the question of Texas, nor can I omit the expression of the profound disgust which you have excited in me, by so rudely coming forward, to propose to me the sale of Texas, and the acquisition of an infamy."

If Santa Anna had confined himself, in his invectives, to the correspondent who so strangely and unceremoniously approached him, there would be but little occasion for special comment on our part. But he goes out of his way to indulge in bitter words against the people of the United States:

"This species of impudence with which you represent yourself as a citizen of the United States, excites vivid recollections that your countrymen first commenced the war; introduced disorder into Texas and still maintain it, in scandalous violation of the treaties which should, in good faith, unite the two nations. But leaving this examination to the criticism of the civilized world, which is ignorant neither of the origin, nor the tendencies of the usurpation of Texas, I will quickly show you, that you are mistaken, and that too, greatly, in supposing Mexico deficient either in the strength or the will to maintain her incontestible rights."

The hostile feelings cherished by the Mexican Government towards this country are indicated in other ways besides the expressions in Santa Anna's letters. Messrs. Van Ness and Coombs were liberated, as the Dictator declares, *"through consideration for the respectable families in the United States to which they belong"*—not from any respect to our Government, nor in compliance with the official requisition of our Minister, who formally demanded the liberation of the American citizens made prisoners in the expedition.

Further than this: it appears that Mr. Kendall, of New Orleans, and *eight* other citizens of the United States, among whom is young Howard, of Maryland, are yet in bondage—and that of the vilest sort. They are chained and compelled to work in the streets of Mexico, except Mr. Kendall, who is confined by severe illness. In Mr. Kendall's case this treatment is aggravated by the fact that he was furnished with a passport which he had in his possession at the time he was made prisoner, signed by the Mexican Vice Consul at New Orleans—that he was not reckoned as a member of the expedition, but as a mere traveller, who, for his own gratification had joined the party whose object he supposed to be trade, like that of the usual expeditions that go from Missouri to Santa Fe, and that he was not at any time subject to military orders.

Still further: it is known that a British subject, Mr. Falconer, who was in the expedition in a capacity similar to that of Mr. Kendall, although it is not stated that he had a passport, was released from captivity on the demand of the British Minister, before the expedition reached Mexico. The demands of our own Minister were disregarded from the first, and they are disregarded yet. Young Coombs was not liberated until he had been some weeks in Mexico in a condition of the most woful suffering and hard-ship—and his liberation *then* was effected through personal considerations, and not in consequence of the representations of Mr. Ellis.

That there is a necessity here for the prompt action of our Government, no one can doubt. The course of Santa Anna, absurdly foolish as it is,—for he ought to know the danger of provoking a powerful nation into taking part in the quarrel between him and the Texans,—has no doubt been influenced by the belief that no effectual notice would be taken of any cruelty he might choose to inflict upon American citizens in his power. If there has been in the former remissness of our Government any reason to induce such a belief, it is now a matter of the first importance to dispel such an illusion. The next step in our negotiations with Mexico on this subject, should be announced by a squadron in the port of Vera Cruz.

The Charleston Courier contains a reply from Gen. Hamilton to Santa Anna. The Gen. is very tart upon the Mexican, and rather dares him, to invade Texas at the head of his army. "You accuse me (he says) of the impudence of having offered you *silver*, I will not be guilty of the gasconade of offering you steel; but when you do come, I hope I may hear the neighing of your war steed on the banks of the Rio Bravo."

Imperial Present.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Mr. Norris, the celebrated locomotive engine maker, has received from the Emperor of Russia a splendid ring, valued at $6000, as a compliment to his skill and ingenuity.

The Philadelphia Commercial List of Saturday says that the barque B. Mezick, now loading at that port for Hamburg, will take out four of *Norris's* celebrated Locomotive Engines and other machinery, the invoice of which amounts to $35,000. These Engines are part of a Prussian order for the Berlin and Frankfort Railway.

A Violent Hurricane was experienced at Tuscaloosa, Ala. a few days ago. It passed that portion called the New Town, destroying several frame and brick buildings. A young lady, daughter to Mr. Thomas Cummings, is reported to have been killed. The State House was greatly injured.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN RICHMOND COUNTY.

At a Whig Meeting, held pursuant to notice, on the 22d March, in the Court House in the town of Rockingham, being in time of Superior Court, Gen. Alfred Dockery was called to the Chair, and Isaac Dockery and John W. Covington appointed Secretaries.

The Chair having explained the object of the meeting in a brief address, invited those Whigs from other counties who were present to participate in our deliberations.

It was moved by Dr. Calvin C. Covington, that a committee of five be appointed to draft Resolutions for the action of the meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed John W. Cameron, Esq., James P. Leak, Dr. Calvin C. Covington, Alexander Malloy, and Alex'r Martin said Committee, who, after retiring a few minutes, reported, through John W. Cameron, the following Preamble and Resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, it has been proposed by the Whigs of North Carolina to hold a Convention in Raleigh, on the 4th April, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to fill our Executive Chair of State when the term of its present incumbent shall have expired: And whereas, the Whigs of Richmond, heartily concurring with their brethren throughout the State as to the propriety of said Convention, and deeming it due to themselves as well as to the great principles for the advancement of which they are labouring, that they should be represented therein, be it therefore

Resolved, That sixty Delegates be appointed to represent the Whigs of this County in said Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That harmony and concert of action being indispensable to the success of our principles, opposed as they are by the wiles of an artful adversary, we will yield our hearty and cordial support to any good Whig and true who may be nominated by said Convention.

3 *Resolved*, That our present Governor, John M. Morehead, Esq., by the able and impartial administration of our government since he has been called to the helm of State, has confirmed the Whigs of Richmond in their high estimate of his ability, sterling integrity, and genuine patriotism, and that he has deserved well of the Whigs of the entire State.

4. *Resolved*, That the President of the U. States having deserted the Whig party, and disregarded the true interests of the country, it becomes the duty of the Whigs to disavow all connection with him, and responsibility for his administration.

5. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the invitation extended to the Hon. Hinton Clay to attend the Whig Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 4th April, and welcome him to the old North State as the distinguished son of a sister State, and the true representative of the principles of the great Whig party.

John W. Cameron, Esq. supported the Resolutions in a forcible speech of some length; and after calls made upon Messrs. John Gilchrist, Edward J. Hale and Walter A. Huske, to address the meeting, which they promptly responded to, they were unanimously adopted.

In pursuance of the first resolution, the following gentlemen were nominated as Delegates, viz:

Gen. Alfred Dockery, John W. Covington, Col. Stephen Wall, Allen McCaskill, Isaac Dockery, Alexander Malloy, John W. Cameron, Jas. P. Leak, Daniel McNeill, Col. Archib'd S. McKay, Duncan McLaurin, Lauchlin McLaurin, Samson McLean, John Gilchrist, Neill McNair, John L. Eanly, Alexander C. McKinnon, Samuel J. Gibson, John Goodwin, Zeta Gibson, James D. Pemberton, Henry Dumas, Homer Legrand, Hampton W. Legrand, Burwell L. Dumas, Priestly N. Stonbrick, Robert Ledbetter, Joseph Hines, Nathan Bowles, Graham A. Nicholson, Simeon D. Pemberton, Malcom Nicholson, James L. Terry, Richmond Terry, Daniel P. McDonald, Thomas Steele, John McColl, (Mountain Creek,) James Williams, James Armstrong, John Crouch, Sen., Thos. Garratt, Isham A. Dumas, Alexander G. Nicholson, Thos. Britt, Dr. Calvin C. Covington, Malcom R. Morrison, Brittain Chappell, Major Robert Williams, Nathan Jones, Jesse Capel, Daniel D. Morrison, Major George Northam, Solomon Morgan, Archib'd McNair, John C. Graham, Charles Malloy, Neill McCormac, John P. Covington, Col. John C. McLaurin, William Buchanan, Hugh M. Ingram, William B. McMillan, Alexander Martin.

On motion of James P. Leak, the Delegation was authorized to fill vacancies in their body, and the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published.

On motion of James D. Pemberton, the meeting voted thanks to the Chairman for the satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of the Chair.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALFRED DOCKERY, *Chairman.*
ISAAC DOCKERY, }
JOHN W. COVINGTON, } *Secretaries.*

Treasury notes are at a discount of 3½ to 4 per cent. in New York.

COL. BURR'S DAUGHTER.

Every one who knows aught of the history of Aaron Burr, must recollect the mysterious death of his only daughter, the wife of the former Governor of South Carolina. She left Charleston in a Brig for New York, as was said, with a large amount of money and plate; but the Brig never reached the Port, nor was ever heard of after. Years passed away, when a Sailor in Maine, on his death-bed, confessed to have been one of the crew of the Brig, and that the Passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since, a Sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 2d instant the following paragraph concerning the same matter.

"A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old Sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies in which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a consultation was held, and it was determined that the passengers should be robbed and murdered.—The work of death commenced, and all were killed, Mrs. Alston being the last victim, who was made to walk the plank. Her image, he said, was always before him, and he could not die without confessing the horrid deed. The closing scene of his life was horrible in the extreme; he raved with madness, exclaiming, 'There!—there she is now!—I see her standing before me!—away—away!'

"Many witnesses were present who can bear testimony to the confession, and we think there can no longer exist any doubt on a subject which was long veiled in mystery."

A Moral Community.—The Erie Gazette says that the jail of Erie county is empty!—for the first time, we believe, since it was built, a period of about thirteen years. Mr. Wood, the jailer, complains that the temperance people have combined to injure the business of the house, and proposes to rent from the 1st of April next. Sealed proposals will be received up to the 19th of March instant.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 21st, after the morning hour, Mr. Huntington spoke at length in favor of Mr. Clay's resolutions respecting the general financial policy of the country.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, a number of memorials and reports were presented.

Mr. Clay, who was entitled to the floor to close the debate on his resolutions, was too unwell to speak, and the Senate in consequence took up the bill to amend the distribution act, in regard to preemption rights, which was discussed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On Wednesday, there was but little business done during the morning hour. Some few memorials only having been presented, and one or two reports made on private claims.

Mr. Clay occupied the floor from one until after four o'clock on the resolutions submitted by him some days since. In the course of his remarks he replied in detail to the arguments of the opponents of the measure, touching incidentally on retrenchment, revenue, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and concluded by a powerful and eloquent appeal to Senators to throw aside all party prejudices and party bias, and unite in one great effort to restore a bleeding country to its wonted prosperity.

In speaking of the defences of the country, he said that in his opinion there is no danger of any thing like a rupture between this country and Great Britain if our negotiations are managed with anything like the skill and ability which he expected from them. He knew Lord Ashburton personally, and there were few men more wise or having more integrity. He came here as an ambassador of Peace, and trusted that he would be received as such by all parties and in defiance of what a licentious press had or might unjustly say in advance of his coming.

The galleries were crowded to excess, and every avenue to the Senate literally blocked up, the Reporters' box even not being free from intrusion.

On Thursday, after the presentation of reports, petitions, &c. (among them a bill by Mr. Mangum from the Naval Committee, to establish Public Naval Schools,) Mr. Preston offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the present condition of the finances and the credit of the country, require the most prompt and decisive measures on the part of Congress; and under the present emergency, they should procure a loan by contract, on such terms as are necessary for success.

He accompanied the resolution with a few remarks proposing to speak more at large when the resolution came formally up. He said nothing had ever impressed him with a feeling of deeper regret, than the present alarming decline in the credit of the country. He disavowed all political feeling, or political purposes, or any view to inculpate the Administration, but he wished the Senate to speak out, and tell the country where the fault lay. He would call upon every one owning a patriotic feeling, to act in the present emergency, &c.

Mr. Rives, in proposing an amendment to the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) took occasion to debate at considerable length on the present state of the public finances. The condition of the Treasury had obliged the Executive to call twice upon them, during the present session of Congress, to replenish the Treasury. The present state of our foreign relations gave rise to some apprehension. Though he was no alarmist, this posture of things was worthy of their most serious consideration, particularly when they were aware of the power of the Government they had to contend with. The public debt was over $16 000 000. He put it gravely to every one here, ought they to acquiesce in this state of things? It was a fundamental maxim, in all matters of public credit, that every creation of a public debt should be accompanied with the *means* of liquidating it. There was but one way to do this, at present, and that was to suspend the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and appropriate them to the present emergency of the Government. This would relieve all its wants. And to this effect Mr. R's amendment was offered.

Mr. Preston also moved certain amendments to the resolutions, and took occasion to comment, with extreme severity, on the inactivity of Congress in the management of the affairs of the country, allowing it to become so depressed and broken down in credit; and stated that he felt humiliated at being a member of the Senate, from its shameful apathy.

Mr. Clay then rose and said that the proposed pledge, as to the proceeds of the public lands, introduced in Mr. Rives's amendment, would not actually pay the interest of the public debt. He pledged his life, that, if they passed a tariff, that would redeem their credit. As to the system of Treasury notes, it was this that depreciated the credit abroad. His resolutions were for the purpose of redeeming the credit of the country, and this was the professed object of all.

After an animated debate between Messrs. Rives, Preston, Woodbury, and Berrien, the first resolution of Mr. Clay was adopted, and the remainder laid over till Tuesday the 29th.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Deberry of N. C. presented the petition of a number of citizens of North Carolina, praying that Congress may make an appropriation to complete the Arsenal in Fayetteville, N. C.

The House took up a resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Stanly, to amend the rules, so as to enable a *majority* of the House to discharge the Committee of the Whole from any bill, after acting, without debate, on all amendments pending and that may be offered. The object of the amendment is to facilitate the transaction of business, as under the existing rule, it required a vote of two-thirds to take a bill out of committee, and put a stop to the almost interminable debates. A violent effort was made by the Van Buren party in the House to defeat the amendment, but it was adopted by a party vote of 105 to 98.

On motion of Mr. Stanly,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of connecting the waters of Albemarle Sound with the Atlantic ocean, by cutting a canal or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Rayner,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House at as early a period as possible, a list of all appointments to office that have been made since the 4th day of April last, either by the Executive or the heads of Departments, the names of the appointees, the State in which they were born, and the State in which they resided at the time of their appointment.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of extending a branch of the Federal District Court to Morganton, in North Carolina.

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which underwent various modifications, and finally was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States and the heads of the several Departments be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives the names of such of the members, if any, of the 26th and 27th Congresses, who have been applicants for office, and for what offices, distinguishing between those who have applied in person and those whose applications were made by friends, whether in person or in writing.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio, offered a series of resolutions, asserting that the slaves on board the Creole were free, as soon as they were placed on the high seas: that they violated no law in murdering the crew of the vessel: that all attempts to regain said slaves are unconstitutional, &c. &c.

Such resolutions produced, of course, a storm of indignation. Mr. Everett of Vermont expressed his utter abhorrence of the firebrand course of Mr. Giddings. After various motions, and expressions of opinion, Mr. Giddings withdrew the resolutions.—Whereupon Mr. Botts moved a preamble and resolutions censuring Mr. Giddings; but it not being in order for resolutions from Virginia, Mr. Weller of Ohio, (from which State resolutions were in order,) adopted Mr. Botts's motion as his own, as follows:

Whereas the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, the member from the sixteenth Congressional district of the State of Ohio, has this day presented to this House a series of resolutions touching the most important interests connected with a large portion of the Union, now a subject of negotiation between the United States and Great Britain of the most delicate nature, the result of which may eventually involve those nations and perhaps the whole civilized world in war; and whereas it is the duty of every good citizen, and particularly the duty of every selected agent and representative of the People, to discountenance all efforts to create excitement, dissatisfaction, and division among the People of the United States at such a time and under such circumstances, which is the only effect to be accomplished by the introduction of sentiments before the legislative body of the country hostile to the grounds assumed by the high functionary having charge of this important and delicate trust: and whereas mutiny and murder are therein justified and approved in terms shocking to all sense of law, order, and humanity; therefore—

Resolved, That this House hold the conduct of the said member as altogether unwarrantable, and deserving the severe condemnation of the People of this country, and of this body in particular.

The previous question was called, but Mr. Giddings desired to defend himself, and the Speaker decided that he had a right to do so. This decision was appealed from, and the appeal debated till the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the subject again came up, and after a very confused and disorderly session, Mr. Giddings was allowed by general consent, to enter upon his defence. He had but commenced, however, when Mr. Cooper of Geo. objected; Mr. G. took his seat; Mr. Cooper was prevailed on to withdraw his objection; but Mr. Giddings would not resume his defence. The question was then taken, and Mr. Botts' resolution, as offered by Mr. Weller, was adopted, 125 to 69—not a party vote, but in some measure a sectional one, all the Southern members, with many others, voting for the resolution.

The House then took up the Loan Bill, and spent the remainder of the day in its consideration.

On Wednesday, a very disorderly session again took place, on motions to amend the Journal in regard to Mr. Giddings.

A letter was received from Mr. Giddings, resigning his seat in Congress. [He will doubtless be re-elected, and will thus get some $900 of additional mileage.]

A message was received from the President, declining to furnish a list of the Members of Congress who have applied to him for office. His reasons appear to us to be perfectly conclusive, and entirely to justify his refusal. Such applications, he says, are confidential; Congress has no right to inquire into them; the nominating power is vested in the President, and he is responsible for appointments, but not for the reasons of applicants for office, &c.

The Loan Bill was again taken up, and after some proceedings, the House found itself without a quorum, (many members being attracted to the Senate to hear Mr. Clay,) and adjourned.

On Thursday, when the Loan Bill again came up, Mr. Wise offered an amendment similar to that of Mr. Rives in the Senate, to appropriate the proceeds of the Public Lands to the purposes of government, being in fact to repeal the distribution act of the Extra Session. A long discussion ensued between Messrs. Wise, Caruthers, Johnson, Cooper, Fillmore and others, and the House adjourned without a vote. [This simultaneous movement of Mr. Rives and Mr. Wise is indicative, we suppose, of the wishes of Mr. Tyler, and will throw him more into the arms of the Van Buren party.]

On Friday, a resolution by Mr. Fillmore, was adopted, 114 to 76, that the debate on the Loan Bill should cease, and the bill be taken out of Committee, on Wednesday the 29th, at 2 o'clock.

The bill was then taken up in Committee, and Mr. Marshall delivered a very able and caustic speech in relation to the course of the President and his organ Mr. Wise. In the midst of his speech, a long Message from the President was received and read, earnestly appealing to Congress to lay aside all party feelings for the purpose of sustaining the credit of the country. He takes it for granted that the Tariff will be raised above 20 per cent. and that consequently the Land Revenue will go into the Treasury, instead of being distributed among the States, unless Congress otherwise direct. He recommends that it *should* go into the Treasury, and be pledged as a fund for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. We have not room for the whole Message, but this is its object, and it is enforced by the most earnest appeals in favor of maintaining the public credit.

Mr. Wise followed Mr. Marshall in reply, and defence of himself and the Administration, and had not closed when the House adjourned.

On Saturday, Mr. Wise resumed, and occupied nearly the whole sitting.

Mr. Morgan, at the close of Mr. Wise's speech, offered a resolution to restrict speeches to one hour. Not acted on.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CONSULS.

John F. Mullowney, of Pennsylvania, for the Empire of Morocco.

Samuel Hought, of New York, for the port of Antwerp, in the place of Thomas H. Barker, resigned.

F. M. Dimond, of Rhode Island, for the port of Vera Cruz, in the place of Thomas Pomey, resigned.

John B. Wood, of North Carolina, for the island of Martinique.

Thomas Carlile, of New York, for the port of San Francisco, in California.

William R. Hayes, of Vermont, for the island of Barbadoes.

John B. Williams, of Massachusetts, for the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand, in the place of James R. Clinton, resigned.

Thomas H. Blount reappointed Collector of the Customs at Washington, North Carolina.

Robert Digges reappointed Surveyor of the Revenue at Nanjemoy, Maryland.

Richard W. Greene to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, reappointed.

Elias B. Haines reappointed Collector of the Customs for the district of Sandusky, Ohio.

David V. Culley reappointed Register of the Land Office at Indianapolis, Indiana.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

Silas Reed, in Illinois and Missouri.

Valentine P. Conway for Florida.

Solomon Clarke reappointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Pontotoc, Mississippi."

The "Standard" says, "the best way" for the Whigs, "is to quit scolding about his (Mr. Henry's) Letter." We have no doubt the Loco Foco organ would be very glad, if Mr. Henry's Letter could be buried in oblivion, so prolific a theme has it proved of examination and remark. But by the time the Whigs are done with it, Mr. Henry will not be able to exclaim any longer, "*that the people are kept in the dark.*"

Raleigh Register.

Free Trade.—The sticklers for free trade will find a striking illustration of the beauties of the system, so far as England is concerned, in the following rates of duties laid on American products by the British Government: Duty on wheat 100 per cent.; Indian corn 200; oats 300; barley, rye, and buckwheat, 200; potatoes 150; beef 150; pork 150; butter 50; cheese 50; hay 115; cotton 5; rice 150; tobacco 900; timber 250; sugar 250; whiskey 2500; fish, prohibited; fruit 200 per cent.; and we are called upon to admit every article manufactured in England free of duty into this country, because our products are admitted *so free* into British ports that the restrictions imposed upon them amount to almost a complete prohibition!

National Eagle.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Times—hard, harder, hardest.
Money—scarce, scarcer, scarcest.
Creditors—mad, madder, maddest.
Debtors—sad, sadder, saddest.
Duns—plenty, more plenty, most plenty.
Pockets—empty, more empty, most empty.

Highland Messenger.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30 1842.

MR. CLAY.—The following letter from Mr. Clay, stating his inability to visit our State at present, has been received with great regret. It came to hand on Thursday last, of course too late for our last paper:—

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1842.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your letter, communicating the invitation of a portion of the citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland County to me, to visit them, after my retirement from the Senate of the United States. I should be most happy, if it were in my power, to gratify a desire I have long entertained to see North Carolina; and I have cherished the hope that I could do so, before my return home; but the preparations for my departure, and the necessity of my presence at Ashland, unite in adverting to other considerations, deprive me of the satisfaction at this time. My visit is however not abandoned but only postponed. And, in the mean time, I pray you to accept for yourselves and those whom you represent, my grateful acknowledgments for the testimony with which you have been pleased to honor me.

I am, with the highest respect,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. John Smith, Sam'l W. Tillinghast, Jonathan Evans, Edward Lee Winslow, Peter McKelvie, Benjamin Robinson, Arch'd S. McNeill, E. J. Hale, John McKay, and John D. Eccles, &c. &c.

Since the above was in type, the Raleigh Register has come to hand, with the following eloquent letter from Mr. Clay:—

WASHINGTON, 21st March, 1842.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter, transmitting a resolution adopted by the Whigs of Wake County, in conformity to which you have invited me to attend the Convention of the Whigs, which is to be held on the 4th of April, at Raleigh.

Having long entertained an anxious desire to visit North Carolina, I have delayed answering your letter, under the hope that I should find myself in circumstances or considerations opposed to my visit, or the gratification which such a visit, at this time, would afford. But I regret to be compelled to say, without adverting to other reasons, that the press of occupations, incident to the final termination of my service in the Senate of the United States, deprives me of the satisfaction of accepting your invitation, and obliges me to postpone a visit which I hope God will spare me to make, hereafter.

I rejoice to hear of the fine spirit which prevails in North Carolina, and that the great Whig party of that State is about to assemble in Convention, for the purpose of deliberating on the present and delicate position of public affairs. That party, brought to the verge of ruin, by a blind administration of its General Government, the sad effects of which pervade every section of the Union, and are painfully visible in every leading interest, had reason to hope, after the glorious issue of the ever memorable struggle of 1840, that wiser would ensue. Those measures, founded in wisdom and experience which would be adopted, to restore the prosperity of the Nation, I need not say how cruelly, in some important respects, all have been disappointed. Our actual condition may be described in a few words. Instead of mutual confidence between the acting President and Congress, there is mutual distrust. Instead of the latter throwing himself upon the principles and the party that elevated him, he insults war upon both. Instead of harmony and cooperation, there is discord and opposition. A President without a party, and Parties without a President! A President, denouncing his friends, and courting his political opponents, and in their turn, without entertaining for him the least respect or confidence, give him flattery and praise enough just to deceive and delude him. A President, who affecting to soar in an atmosphere above that of all parties, and to place himself upon the broad and patriotic foundation of the whole nation, is vainly seeking, by a culpable administration, the patronage of the Government, to create a new party!

This, gentlemen, is a faithful picture of the present posture of our National Councils. There will be those who will think that it would be most prudent not to exhibit it to the gaze of the world. But I believe that public virtue, and the public interests are always better subserved by promulging truth than concealing the truth. And, accustomed as I have been to its language, throughout my whole life, I trust that the precious privilege, of boldly uttering it, will abide with me, during the short remnant of my days.

The existing state of things is a most humiliating and harrassing. But genuine patriotism takes counsel only from its duty and its devotion. Unappalled by difficulties, whatever may be their magnitude, it doubles its resolution and its courage, as they increase and multiply, and finally triumphs over the obstacles which lie in the way of the honor, the prosperity or the happiness of the country.

The Whig party, by a faithful adherence to its principles, at the hazard of being proscribed by those whom it advanced to high power; and the members of the late Cabinet, by a voluntary surrender of elevated stations, which they believed they could no longer hold without dishonor and disgrace, have demonstrated to the whole world that with them the love of country is paramount to the love of office. I am sure that, in the good old North State, in which the first Declaration of American Independence was made, there will be a cordial response to the sentiment.

Gentlemen, let us persevere in this upright course. I go into retirement, but I shall not be there an idle or indifferent spectator, without sympathy, or interest in the welfare of the Union. I only pass from one sphere of action, where it is doubtful whether in the actual condition of the public councils, I could render any public service proportionate to the private sacrifices I should certainly make, to another, although more circumscribed sphere, in which I shall still find duties to perform towards our common country.

I request you, Gentlemen, and the Whigs of Wake County, to accept my profound and grateful acknowledgements for the honor done me, by the invitation to attend your Convention, and by the friendly sentiments with which its transmission was accompanied.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient serv't,
H. CLAY.

To Messrs. Richard Hines, &c.

THE ARSENAL.—We have received the following correspondence on the subject of the Arsenal, so important to the citizens of this place, and the State. The letter of Mr. Deberry to the Secretary exhibits the subject in its proper light, very happily confronting the head of the Ordnance Department in 1836, with the same head of the same Department in 1842, as to the advantages of the location, and showing that the *law* contemplated one kind of Arsenal, whilst the Department now seems to act upon having another kind. It now becomes a question whether the law of Congress is to be respected, or the will of the Officer. We trust that in this and all other cases, Congress will take care that the law be obeyed. We do not see, for our part, why the North Carolina Arsenal is selected to be stopped in preference to any other, on account of the appropriation for all the arsenals being reduced from $150,000 to $120,000; nor why the reduced amount is not provided rateably between them all:—

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1842.

Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you a copy of a letter which I addressed some time since to the Secretary of War, in reference to the Arsenal at Fayetteville, and his answer thereto, by which you will be able to judge of the intentions of the Department on the subject.

Mr. Spencer and Mr. Talcot both speak of the appropriations for the Arsenals for 1842 as reduced or likely to be reduced. No appropriation has been passed on by either House for this purpose for the present year. In the estimates made by the Department for the whole of the Arsenals, they are

$150,000. The Committee of Ways and Means have, in the bill they have reported, reduced this item to $120,000. When this bill (the Army bill) comes up, we will endeavor to increase the sum to the amount estimated, to prevent the Department from having any excuse for cutting down the N. C. Arsenal. But in these retrenching times, it is much easier to reduce than to increase appropriations.

Respectfully,

E. DEBERRY.

E. J. Hale, Esq.

House of Representatives, March 12, 1842.

Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War:

Sir: As various rumors are in circulation in the District in which the Arsenal in North Carolina is located, (the one which I have the honor to represent,) indicating the probability of an intention on the part of the Secretary of War to curtail or discontinue the operations on the public works at that establishment or to reduce it to one of mere deposite, instead of one of deposite and construction, as it was designed to be by Congress when the act authorising its establishment was passed, I have felt it to be my duty respectfully to ask your attention to the subject, and to express my earnest wishes, as well as those of the people whom I represent, for the prosecution and completion of the work conformably to its original design.

When the act of Congress of 1836, authorising the construction of this Arsenal, was passed, it was for some time the subject of deliberation and inquiry by the Committee of Military Affairs, to whom a resolution of the House had been referred, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of its establishment. In the course of their inquiries, the committee received from the officer at the head of the Ordnance Department, an official communication, highly commendatory of the propriety and expediency of establishing the Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C. From this communication of Col. Bomford, I would ask your attention to the following extracts:

"As regards the resolution of the House of Representatives, directing a report upon the expediency of establishing an Arsenal in the State of North Carolina, I have the honor to state that an Arsenal of deposite and construction is required in the Southern States, at some central point between the Potomac and Savannah rivers. This is evident, since there is now no Arsenal of general construction in any of the Southern States South of this city,—the Arsenal at Fort Monroe being a place of construction for the armament of the fortresses only. It is a military principle, not to have within an exposed fort, upon the seacoast, subject to bombardment, more stores than are necessary for its own defence. As the Bellona Arsenal, in Virginia, has been abandoned for the present; and as the depot at Charleston, S. C. is so inconsiderable as scarcely to deserve the name, it will be perceived that between the Savannah and the Potomac, throughout three large States, there is no established depot for the armament of the country in case of any domestic insurrection or other sudden emergency.

"It is obvious, therefore, that a place of deposite and construction would be advantageous at some central point between the Potomac and Savannah rivers.

"It should be on navigable waters, so as to communicate easily with the forts, the cities, and country along the seacoast. It should, if possible, be on the great road leading South and North, so as to serve the adjacent States in those directions. It should be sufficiently interior to communicate easily with the counties near the mountains, and yet not so far in that direction as to make it difficult of access from the seacoast. As it will be necessarily placed in the midst of the black population, it should be at or near some town where in any emergency it may be aided by the citizens, and from whence mechanics may be obtained. Fayetteville, N. C. seems adapted to fulfil all these considerations, and is recommended as the most suitable site."

To the advantages above enumerated by Mr. Bomford in favor of the location of an Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., many others might be added, as the healthiness of the location, the abundance and cheapness of the necessary materials, the cheapness of labor, &c.; but a sufficiency has been shown, I trust, to induce the confident expectation of the people who feel an interest in the prosecution and completion of this work, which has been so nearly and so well accomplished, that the Department of War (so far as it has the power) will not disappoint their just expectations.

May I ask to be informed by the Department, so far as it may be consistent with their views of propriety, of their intentions and purposes on this subject.

Most respectfully,

EDMUND DEBERRY.

War Department, March 18, 1842.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 12th instant, I enclose herewith a letter of the officer in charge of the Ordnance Bureau which contains an extract from the recent inspection report of Colonel Bomford in relation to the Arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

It will be seen that the buildings were commenced on such a plan that they may be extended should the service require an Arsenal of construction as well as deposite for arms and munitions.—The extension, and even the necessary repair of our public works, must depend on the appropriations, and there is too much reason to believe that for these objects our estimates will be considerably reduced.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

J. C. SPENCER.

Hon. E. Deberry,

House of Representatives.

Ordnance Office, Washington, March 17, 1842.

Hon. J. C. Spencer, Secretary of War:

Sir: In reference to the letter of the Hon. E. Deberry of the 12th inst., concerning the making of the Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C. an Arsenal of Construction, I have the honor to state, that it has been considered advisable to make the Arsenal at Fayetteville immediately available as a Depot, by completing such parts of the general plan as are required to fulfil that object, leaving the residue to be filled up hereafter, if the necessities of the service should require it. This course is considered proper at this time, there being an absence of any immediate necessity for an Arsenal of Construction at that point and the appropriations for Arsenals having been much reduced for the year 1842.

An Inspection of the work has recently been made from which it appears "That the buildings already erected furnish extensive accommodations for the deposite of Military Stores and for the residence and service of the officers and men required for their preservation and repair. If at any time the exigencies of the service should require an extension of the works, the building operations may be resumed, without any serious loss or inconvenience from the suspension of them at present."

The letter of Mr. Deberry is returned herewith.

I am Sir, respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

G. TALCOTT,

Lieut. Col. Commanding.

WAR BETWEEN MEXICO AND TEXAS!—Our readers will see that a Mexican Army has actually invaded Texas, and that that country and the contiguous parts of the United States are in the utmost commotion, preparing to meet the invaders, and rejoicing at the opportunity of avenging their cruel outrages.

The consequences of this war may be most serious to the United States. Thousands of our citizens will flock to the Texan standard, with arms in their hands. It will be impossible to prevent it, with all our efforts at neutrality. The Mexicans, already maddened by other recent events, will retaliate this interference, and then a war between Mexico and the United States will follow. We pray Heaven it may be avoided, but think the danger is most imminent.

We may soon look for the President's Proclamation, enjoining neutrality, and forbidding the conveying of armed passengers to Texas; but it will avail nothing. The West and South will pour thousands into Texas in answer to Gen. Houston's call.

War with England also, is very freely talked of, and considered inevitable by many, at Washington.

An adjourned Whig Meeting will take place in the Town Hall, Fayetteville, on To-morrow Evening, the 31st, at candle light. A full attendance is desirable.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Congress during the last week are of deep importance. The President has urgently recommended a virtual repeal of the Land Distribution Bill—a recommendation which, though finding but little favor with the Whig party generally, we are in favor of. We go for preserving the credit of the government at all hazards, and for availing of every source of income to maintain that credit, and to keep down taxes. The settlement of the Land question is an object of great importance: to foil the grasping avarice of the new States which wish to take to themselves the whole of the National Domain, is also most important: But the public Treasury needs all our means at the present moment, and for years to come, and we are in favor of restoring what has been parted with.

THE CONVENTION.—The Whig State Convention will meet at Raleigh on Monday next.—There are indications of an immense attendance, only equalled in this State by the great Convention of October 1840. And we predict that it will be the precurser of a similar glorious triumph to that of 1840.

Beaufort County has appointed 29 Delegates.
Surry County 30.
Martin County 26.
Rockingham County 11.
Onslow County 5.
New Hanover County 29.
Rowan County 105.
Iredell County 12.
Nash County 47.
Stokes County 20.

A DEN OF INIQUITY.—A suspicion having been excited that a man named *J. D. Gilbert*, who kept a shop in this place, was in the habit of purchasing stolen goods from negroes, a couple of search warrants were procured a day or two ago, and various articles, evidently stolen, were discovered, some on his shelves in the shop, and others under beds in the upper story. His clerk absconded on Sunday last, and he himself made off on Monday. He is known to have had many negroes about his shop, particularly at night, in open and express violation of the law which forbids all traffic with that class of persons. It is to be regretted that he was not arrested, for an example of the severest punishment the law can inflict, is sadly wanted here. It is believed that this is no solitary case, but that a little examination would disclose others; and certainly it behoves masters to be on the lookout, for such establishments are the worst corruptors of their slaves.

THE ESCAPE OF MARTIN.—We mentioned in a Postscript to the greater part of our last week's papers, the particulars of the escape from the Jail of Richmond County, of *Edmund D. Martin*, who was under conviction for the murder of *May*. We learn that the Grand Jury, acting under the very forcible charge of Judge Nash, entered into a thorough investigation of the means by which the escape was effected, which resulted in the presentment of several persons, it is said, though we have not learned the names. As to Martin himself, and *Mood Terry*, one of the guard, who assisted in the escape, and accompanied him away, nothing has been heard of them, so far as we have learned, beyond Wall's Ferry, which they crossed into Anson before day on the morning of their flight. The Governor has offered a reward of $200, and the Sheriff of Richmond an additional sum of $100, for the apprehension of Martin.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Observer, from a distinguished gentleman in the West.

"I need not remark to you, what must be obvious, that in the coming contest, the controversy is in many respects more important, at least to North Carolina, than the last, (the great contest of 1840.) We need fear nothing but from the *apathy* of the Whigs. Whatever may be said to the contrary, rest assured there is no defection in our ranks in the West; the only difficulty being in getting our friends to buckle on their armour and to fight in earnest, after their recent and bitter disappointment in men and measures."

We are indeed fully aware of the importance of the coming contest. To say nothing of the election of Governor, a U. S. Senator is to be elected by the next Legislature, Mr. Graham's term of service expiring on the 4th of March next; the Congressional Districts are to be arranged; the apportionment of members of the State Legislature among the counties is to be fixed; &c. &c. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the Whigs should preserve their ascendancy in the Legislature.

We are glad to hear, from one so well qualified to judge, that there is nothing worse than apathy in the West. *That*, fortunately for us, Mr. Henry is doing his best to remove. It is possible that a different course on his part might have left us to suffer the disadvantages of that apathy. But the outrageous disregard of truth and fair dealing, which characterize his Letter of Acceptance, and the ungenerous manner in which he is taking advantage of Mr. Morehead, by starting out before Mr. M. is nominated, and when, of course, it would be wrong for him to meet Mr. Henry on the stump, are fast remedying that evil. The Whigs are naturally and justly indignant at these things, and will exert themselves to defeat a candidate who resorts to such unworthy means to attain his end.

We have recently visited Moore, Anson, and Richmond counties, and if there is any defection in the Whig ranks, it must be utterly unknown to the people; for, among all the persons, of both parties, whom it was our pleasure to meet, we *heard of* but one man, who was even suspected of changing his politics, and he was only a sojourner at the half-way house of Tylerism—the only Tyler man, perhaps, in the State.

RESUMPTION.—We are rejoiced to find that the Banks generally of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, have resumed specie payments; and that the operation has been attended with but little damage to the sound Banks, whilst several of those which were unable to resume have gone into a state of liquidation, that is, have closed their doors, and commenced winding up their affairs. Of the latter class, there were four in Philadelphia, viz: the Penn Township, Mechanic's, Manufacturers and Mechanic's, and the Moyamensing Banks.

Exchange between New York and Philadelphia and Baltimore, has fallen to its old standard, say about ¼ per cent.

Many failures of leading merchants have taken place within a few days, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Richmond.

Three of the New Orleans Banks have been shut up by writs of sequestration issued under a late law.

GREEN PEAS.—We yesterday saw some pods of green peas, the first this season.

A fire occurred on Broad street, Columbus, Geo., a few days ago, which destroyed 9 buildings, valued, with the goods destroyed, at about $100,000.

The following extract from a letter from Hillsborough, from a gentleman of high respectability, gives an account of Mr. Henry's *performances* in that town, differing somewhat from the Locofoco statements, it is true, but concurring with the accounts, public and private, which we have had from our friends:—

"We intend to send to Raleigh on the 4th of April a Delegation fit to represent the great Pivot county, on which the State turns, politically, and are also brightening our armour for the Summer's campaign; and if I am not very much mistaken, when the great battle of the 6th of August is ended, Orange Locofocoism will be found among the killed, wounded, and missing.

"I would boldly venture to bet on largely increased Whig majorities, if we could get Mr. Henry to give us two or three more such speeches as we heard from him at our last County Court. He certainly injured his cause much; of this I speak with confidence, as you know that although I have never been a candidate for popular favour, and probably never will be, I have had great opportunities to study and become acquainted with the people of Orange;—as a proof of which, I tell you that I knew personally and as to his politics, nearly every man who listened to Mr. Henry; I carefully examined the audience and watched the effect, and with the exception of a little knot of Loco candidates and office hunters, who stood as close as they could get around him, grinning at hearing him abuse that party, no matter how unjustly, which had drubbed them so soundly in our five last elections. With the exception, I say, of this little knot of not twenty men, the Whigs stood oftener and thicker in the crowd than the Locos, making, I am certain, the majority of the audience. The Whigs present heard Mr. Henry with some pleasure, I will admit, but much alloyed by disgust. The pleasure, arising from the conviction that their much vaunted adversary was ruining his cause;—the disgust and mortification, in which *many* moderate and disinterested Democrats openly joined, at witnessing such an exhibition of demagogueism and buffoonery from a man of Mr. Henry's standing and reputation as a lawyer. Mr. H. most evidently retains one prominent feature of his old Federalism, in *greatly* undervaluing the intelligence and shrewdness of the plain farmers of our country—at least he missed the mark very far in Orange. A people accustomed to the stately and majestic flood of argument and eloquence, the bright chain of logical and conclusive reasoning, and the powerful and imposing array of facts and arguments, interspersed with brilliant flashes of eloquence and vivid sparks of real wit, with which Mangum, Graham, and Waddell have so often borne down all opposition, could not but be disappointed and disgusted with Mr. Henry's boyish and undignified comic acting, his obviously electioneering *ad captandum* statements and arguments, his violent assertions without proof, and his unnecessary and rancorous abuse of the Whigs, from Harrison down, including many public men whose character and services, though differing in politics, they remembered with admiration and gratitude, and many private citizens whom they highly esteemed and respected.

"His attack on Morehead, whom he knew to be absent, was very weak and captious. Many of his political brethren left the ground early in the progress of his speech, expressing their dissatisfaction, and saying they had heard enough. Had I time and space, I could give you a number of humorous comments made in the crowd by men of both parties. Let one or two show the tone and feeling of the audience. He was compared by one of his own party to the clown of a circus. When he found great fault with our Log Cabin Governor's praise of the new State House in his inaugural address, "Ah," said a man in homespun coat, "that's the house he is begging us to let him speak in next winter." He had called Jackson his great prophet, and based his title to Democracy on his support of Van Buren and his "illustrious predecessor;" and when afterwards, for want of more serious charges, he stigmatized Morehead for appointing his nephew private Secretary, "Who," said another, "were Jackson and Van Buren's private Secretaries? Nephews and sons." "Come Dick," said a Demo who has some influence, to a Whig standing near him, "let's go and liquor; I have heard enough of such Bully-ragging stuff."

"The reason he was not answered was not because Morehead was absent, nor yet because the Whigs of Orange feared either his tongue or pistol, although both, particularly his fighting and duelling propensities, had been held up in terrorem and talked of by some of his friends for some days before his arrival, as would seem, with a view to prevent reply and free discussion—they going so far as to say that any man who should attempt to answer Mr. H. would be likely to get into a scrape, as he was a fighting man—but simply because the Whigs thought the speech, taken altogether, did their cause much more good than harm; and also because Mr. Henry, knowing, as a lawyer, the advantage of the last speech, took especial care to prevent reply, by speaking till near night, when the few of his audience who were left would be certain to disperse. Take my word for it, he will never make such a speech where John M. Morehead can have a fair opportunity of replying."

Robert McRackan, Esq. of Brunswick, has been nominated by the Whigs of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus counties, to represent that Senatorial District in the next Legislature.

PRECEPT *versus* PRACTICE.—Mr. Woodbury, who was Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury during the whole of that period in which the public expenditures averaged upwards of thirty millions annually, has lately delivered a speech in the Senate, in which he contended strenuously that the expenses for this year ought not to exceed nineteen millions, and for the next seventeen millions. The Globe says that "he supported his conclusions by the soundest reasonings, *based on his own experience as Secretary of the Treasury*."!!! Impudence could scarcely go further than this.

Mr. Tyler has made two nominations to the Senate for the office of Comptroller of the Treasury, both of which have been rejected. The first was Mr. Barker, by whose negligence under Jackson and Van Buren Swartwout was enabled to carry on his abstractions of the public funds. Gen. Harrison removed him; Mr. Tyler reinstated him, and when nominated to the Senate, that body very properly refused to confirm. The next was Col. Stuart of Maryland, who was rejected on the ground of incompetency, the office being one of the most important in the government.

MR. VAN BUREN.—We learn that the Ex-President, though he declined a Public Dinner in Charleston, accepted of one offered him at Georgetown, S. C.

INDIAN MURDERS.—Two children of Mr. Tiltis recently died in Florida, of wounds received from Indians; and Mrs. Oglesby was killed and burned in her house on the 27th ult.

BANKRUPT DECISIONS.—Judge Story has decided, in the U. S. District Court, Boston, that a man imprisoned for debt prior to his application under the Bankrupt Law, cannot be discharged under that law. That a watch given to his wife many years ago by an applicant for the Bankrupt Law, was his, and subject to the claim of his creditors; but that gifts presented to her by her personal friends for her own ornament and use, were not his, could not be taken by his creditors, and she could hold them. That watches given to his sons by himself and other friends jointly, were subject to the payment of his debts only in the proportion of the amount contributed by him to purchase them; and that his proportional interest might be sold to the sons or to third persons by the assignee.

The Mail between Wheeling and Lexington has been robbed, of checks and money to the amount of $40,000, and probably more.

FROM THE COLUMBIA CHRONICLE.

The Northern Mail.—We are happy to perceive that the cities to the South-west of us are beginning to be awakened by the frequent failures of the Northern Mail, via Wilmington and Charleston, to the necessity of a change of the route of transportation. Even the editor of the *Charleston Mercury*, has declared, that if the failures continue, he will be under the necessity of advocating a return to the Columbia route. The subjoined is from the *Augusta Chronicle*, and we recommend the facts contained in it to the consideration of the Post Master General, with the assurance that the statement made in it, with regard to the time, necessary for the transportation of the Mail on the Columbia route, is corroborated by Mr. McLean, the Stage Contractor on this route.

"The remarks we have heretofore made in relation to the change of route for this mail, via Columbia and Raleigh, by stages and Rail Road, have elicited some attention in this community, and we are pleased to perceive meet with general approbation so far as we have heard an opinion expressed. When we penned the former articles, we were of opinion that the route suggested, would secure the receipt of the mail with much more certainty, but that it would require longer time to reach this city, but subsequent information has satisfied us that we were mistaken, as regards the time required to bring the mail by stages from Raleigh, and so far from there being any delay, the mail would be received by that route in less time than is required under the present arrangement.—We yesterday had a conversation with Mr. Fuller, the extensive stage proprietor, whose information on the subject is known to be valuable, from his thorough acquaintance with the entire route, and he assures us that the mail can be delivered by Rail Road and water proof stages, in this city, from Petersburg, Va., in sixty hours, whereas under the present schedule seventy hours is consumed. If, therefore, Mr. Fuller be correct, and none will question his ability to determine, by the arrangement suggested, we would not only secure the receipt of the mail with more certainty, but greater speed would be attained, apart from both of which considerations we are fully persuaded the department would make a very great saving in the expense of transportation. With these facts before them, if our citizens will take the proper action we have little doubt the change will be promptly made by the department."

As an attempt has been made, for Party effect, to represent the mails as never more irregular than at present, we think it due to justice to state, (though it is none of our business to defend the present Administration,) that never within our recollection have the mails been delivered in this place with more regularity than during the last year. On inquiry at the Post Office, the fact is established. We learn that during the entire winter the Northern *Stage* has never once failed to arrive in season, and that the *Mail* has failed but one time. The other mails have been equally regular.—*Editor Observer.*

TEMPERANCE.—The distilleries in the cities of New York and Brooklyn have heretofore consumed from 4 to 5000 bushels of Corn and Rye per day in the manufacture of spirits. The progress of temperance has been so great that they now consume only 1500 to 2000 bushels per day, and the stock of spirits on hand is unprecedentedly great.

Mr. Cary appears to have been as successful in South Carolina as in other parts of the country in promoting the great Temperance reformation. Upwards of 500 persons signed the total abstinence pledge in Charleston, 275 in Columbia, and about 50 in Cheraw. Every where he is successful in reaching the feelings and judgment of confirmed topers, and inducing them to become prominent members of the Society.

Virginia a Manufacturer for Massachusetts.—The Norwich Courier mentions a somewhat singular fact, that four bales of brown sheeting, manufactured at Petersburg, Va., recently passed through that town, being on their way by Railroad to the purchasers, Messrs. H. B. Claflen & Co., *Worcester, Massachusetts*.

Old Virginia *sending her Cotton Cloth into the heart of* New England!

A very large portion of the Sheetings and Shirtings manufactured in North Carolina are shipped to New York and Philadelphia for sale.—*Observer.*

THE SEMINOLE WAR.—The 6th Regiment of Infantry has been removed from Florida, in pursuance of orders to do so as soon as its services could be dispensed with. The inference is, that the Commander thinks the war nearly over.

The St. Charles Theatre at New Orleans, was destroyed by fire lately, with the Arcade Bath, and a part of the Camp street Theatre. Loss $450,000, falling chiefly on J. H. Caldwell, the Actor. Two men were killed and several wounded.

Fire.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock on last Thursday night from the roof of the Clinton Steam Saw Mill, belonging to Mr. P. K. Dickinson, situated at the lower part of the town, and destroyed the entire building, besides a large quantity of lumber piled near, and another building adjacent used as a machine shop and provision store-house. The property is valued at $16,000, and on it there was $7,000 insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Rev. Sylvester Judd, one of the Chaplains of the Legislature of Maine, was dismissed on Monday by a vote of 127 to 5, for preaching a sermon the preceding day which reflected severely on Washington and the chiefs of the American Revolution.

Henry A. Wise joined the Congressional Total Abstinence Society on Monday night, and addressed the meeting in a fervid speech on the occasion.

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.

I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot.

I leave to my parents, during the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as humanity, in a feeble and decrepid state, can sustain.

I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could well bring on them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness, a shame to weep over me, and premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children, poverty, ignorance, a low character, and the remembrance that their father was a monster.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 24th inst., steamer Henrietta, with P. Boy and Diligence in tow, with Goods for T. S. Lutterloh, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, H. Myrover, Hall & Johnson, B. Rose, J. M. Rose of this place, and for D. Freeman & Son, and others of interior.

Also, on Thursday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats Seawell and Commerce in tow, with Goods for J. & J. Kyle, H. Branson, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, David Shaw, M. N. Leary, T. S. Lutterloh and S. T. Hawley, of this place; and for Dr. P. Weir, George Makepeace, J. & W. Murphy, W. R. Bitting, Julius Woamitz and Cress & Boger, of the interior.

POSTSCRIPT.

☞ ROBESON COUNTY.—After our paper was put to press we received the proceedings of a Whig meeting at Lumberton on Monday last. We have only room this week for the names of the Delegates to Raleigh, but will publish the proceedings in full next week.

Delegates.—Malcom Purcell, Esq., Peter McEachin, Esq., Daniel A. Graham, Esq., Dr. Neill McNair, Major Giles Williams, Enoch Ward, Esq., J. C. Lee, Esq., Haynes Lennon, Willis Wishart, Dr. Edmund McQueen, Elias Townsend, Esq., James D. Bridges, Esq., Frimegan Thompson, Col. Giles S. McLean, Dr. Warren Alford, John Purcell, Esq., John Taylor, Dr. A. N. H. Taylor, Capt. Daniel H. McLean, Murphy McNair, Esq., Capt. John McNeill, Hinan Falk, Esq., Francis Floyd, Esq., A. S. McMillan, Esq., Major William McKay, Col. John Leach, Hector Currie, David McArthur, Jno. Drake, Esq., William McNeill, Sen., Esq., William C. McNeill, Matthew Kelly, Esq., Capt. John Newton, Absalom Davis, Jr., Col. D. McQueen, John McNair, Sen.; and, upon motion, John Gilchrist, Esq. was added to the nomination.

MARRIED.

In Robeson county, on the 10th inst., by Daniel McPhaul, Esq., Mr. J. B. HARRIS of Chatham, to Miss CATHARINE McBRYDE, daughter of Mr. Alexander McBryde of Robeson.

In Robeson county, on the 16th ult., Mr. JAMES McCOLLUM to Miss CATHARINE ANN SMITH, all of that county.

In Christ Church, Raleigh, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., PETER HINES, Esq. of Edgecomb, to Miss EMMA J. SNOW.

In Richmond county, on the 15th February, by the Rev. Wm. Peacock, Mr. J. L. WALL, of Tindalsville, Anson county, to Miss CAROLINE E. S. daughter of the Sheriff Nicholson.

DIED,

In this county, on the 23d instant, Mrs. MARY GEE, widow of the late James Gee, in the 88th year of her age.

In this town, on Sunday morning the 20th inst., HENRY POTTER, infant son of Mr. John M. Stedman, aged 11 days.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., of pleurisy, Mr. DENNIS COLLINS, aged 42.

At Washington, N. C. on the 16th inst. JOHN GRAY BLOUNT, son of Gen. Wm. A. Blount, in the 23d year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 30.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lime,	$1½
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	5 a 6	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 25
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	8
Coffee,	10 a 12	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	5 a 7¾	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Corn,	55	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$5½ a $6 65	Sack,	$2 a 2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 23.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 50 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 14 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

CHERAW MARKET—March 22.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 5 a 8½; Corn 50; Flour 6 00 a 6 75; Feathers 37½ a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 3¾ to 7½.

Cotton at Charleston 5 to 9½. 750 bags sold at 3 cents.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 16.—Schrs. N. Carolina from Philadelphia, J. & W. Errickson from do. 17.—Brig M. J. Estell from New York; Schr. George from Charleston. 15.—Schr. Grampus from Charleston. 20.—Schr. Lodemia & Eliza from Philadelphia. 21.—Schr. Ino from Charleston.

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES

FOR APRIL, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$30,000—25 PRIZES OF $2,000.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class E. for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, April 16th, 1842.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$3,000
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	2,500
1 Prize of	6,000	1 Prize of	2,195
1 Prize of	5,000	25 Prizes of	2,000
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

$35,000—$12,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 6, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, April 23d, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	35,000	1 prize of	$1,600
1 prize of	12,000	1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	6,000	2 prizes of	1,250
1 prize of	5,000	2 prizes of	1,200
1 prize of	3,000	20 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	2,500	20 prizes of	500
1 prize of	2,000	20 prizes of	400
1 prize of	1,769	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

30,000 DOLLARS CAPITAL—200 PRIZES OF $500.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class E, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 30, 1842.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$1,800
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,700
1 Prize of	5,000	1 Prize of	1,600
1 Prize of	3,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	2,387	3 Prizes of	1,300
1 Prize of	2,000	5 Prizes of	1,250
1 Prize of	1,900	200 Prizes of	500
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞ Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the office of the Managers, next door East of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

Orders from a distance will receive the most prompt attention, and as soon as the drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*, Washington City, D. C.

March 18, 1842. 95td-pd

Explanation of the Book of Revelations.

JUST published at this office, for the Author, "A Brief Explanation of the Revelation of St. John," by an American Citizen. 100 pages, price $1. For sale at the Book store of

E. J. HALE.

District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 9th day of April next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, three Pews in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, No. 54, (one Pew formerly converted into three;) a lot of Books, well selected; as the property of Robert C. Belden. Also, one second-hand Barouche and Harness, as the property of Albert Torrence; and two Beds, and Furniture, and Bedsteads, Coffee Pot, Coffee Mill, Pots, Ovens, Crockery, Tables, and one large Chest, Carpenters' Tools, &c., as the property of John M. Stedman. Under direction of the Court of Bankruptcy. Terms Cash.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Assignee for Cumberland County.*

Fayetteville, March 28, 1842. 95-2w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at the March Term, 1842, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Neill McLeran, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly proved within the time prescribed by law; and those indebted are requested to come forward and pay up.

A. A. McKETHAN, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, March 25, 1842. 95-4w

State of North Carolina,

STANLY COUNTY.

Superior Court, March Term, 1842.

John M. Allen vs. George Collup.

Original Attachment, levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House at or near Eben Hearnes', on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be entered according to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, E. F. Lilly, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of our Independence.

95] E. F. LILLY, *C. S. C.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

District Court in Bankruptcy, *At Chambers in Fayetteville*, March 24th, 1842.

DANIEL MUNROE of Cumberland County, having, on the nineteenth day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Daniel Munroe be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

District Court in Bankruptcy, *At Chambers in Fayetteville*, March 24th, 1842.

JOSEPH C. SIMINGTON of Iredell County, having, on the twenty-second day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Joseph C. Simington be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Carolina Watchman for the space of twenty days.

H. H. POTTER,

95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

District Court in Bankruptcy, *At Chambers in Fayetteville*, March 25th, 1842.

JAMES H. COLE of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said James H. Cole be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

District Court in Bankruptcy, *At Chambers in Fayetteville*, March 26th, 1842.

JESSE HINSHAW of New Salem, Randolph County, having, on the twelfth day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Newbern, on the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Jesse Hinshaw be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of twenty days.

H. H. POTTER,

95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

District Court in Bankruptcy, *At Chambers in Fayetteville*, March 26th, 1842.

WILLIAM S. LATTA of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said William S. Latta be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

District Court in Bankruptcy, *At Chambers in Fayetteville*, March 26th, 1842.

EDWARD D. JARROTT of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Edward D. Jarrott be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

NOTICE.

ONE of my servants having been corrupted by J. D. Gilbert, who has been in the habit of supplying him with liquor, and inducing him to steal articles from my Store, I hereby forewarn all persons from trading with any servant of mine, without an order from myself or some member of my family, and especially from furnishing them with ardent spirits. The severest penalties of the law will be enforced in case of a disregard of this notice.

E. J. HALE.

March 23, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.
November 15 1841. 76tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 24, 1841. 69tf

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned having located himself in Wilmington North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business done at this place, except dealing in spirituous liquors.

He has for the last twelve years, acted somewhat in this capacity gratuitously for the public generally, to the entire satisfaction, so far as he knows, of all those who committed business into his hands.— For the future, however, his necessities will require that he shall charge the usual rates of compensation for such services.

He hopes, by promptly and faithfully attending to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render, as far as may be practicable, entire satisfaction.

He may be found at his office in the large brick building of Mr. L[illegible] dec'd fronting on the wharf, when not engaged on special business.

A. J. BATTLE.
Wilmington, Feb'y 1, 1842. 89-3m

References:
Gov. E. B. Dudley, }
Gen. James Owen, } Wilmington.
Gen. A. McRae, }
A. Bowden, Goldsborough.
James S. Battle, }
Bennett Barm, } Rocky Mount.
Weston & Harrison }
W. & A. Smith, Raleigh.
Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. James McDaniel, Fayetteville.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MULES. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
February 15, 1842. 89tf

BOOK BINDERY.
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-tf.

State of South Carolina, } *Copy.*
MARION DISTRICT. }

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 1839, between Ann Murchison, on the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents in hand paid by William Daniel to Ann Murchison, the said Ann Murchison puts in pawn her negro woman slave Teaner, to William Daniel, for the above sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. When the money shall be returned to Daniel, he, the said Daniel, will give the said negro woman Teaner up to the said Ann Murchison, but in case the negro should die before the money is returned, will still be bound to return the money to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, [*Seal.*]
WM. DANIEL, [*Seal.*]

Signed in the presence of H. G. FLADGER.

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court of Marion District, do certify that H. G. Fladger, by whom the above instrument of writing was witnessed and certified, is a respectable Magistrate of this District; and that Miss Ann Murchison here tenders and counts out the sum of money necessary to be paid for amount of the mortgage of Teaner.

ED. B. WHEELER, *C. C. P.*
October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman TEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 31 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her head, caused by a blow, and another on her left foot, from a cut with an axe.

Address me at Clio P. O. Marlborough District, S. C. ANN MURCHISON.
Nov. 24, 1841. 78-tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

NEW GOODS.
JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Laines, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

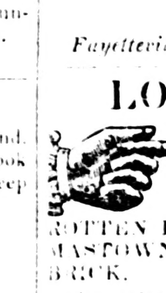
Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

LOOK AT THIS



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Corniceing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks.
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.
Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture —have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co. Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
March 1, 1842.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz, Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8 vo. a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 4.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead. } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto. }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING disposed of their entire stock of Goods, have determined upon changing their business to the Commission Line and Country Produce trade and having extensive Ware Rooms, are now prepared to receive consignments of Corn, Bacon, Lard and every other article that is usually consigned here for sale. Particular attention given to the disposing of Lumber, Timber, Staves, Shingles, &c.

RUSS & HOLMES.
Wilmington, Feb'y 23, 1842. 91tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institution being determined to make it worthy of the patronage of the public, have employed John D. Clancy to take charge of it for the present year. He will receive male Scholars in a separate apartment, and will have a general supervision of the whole School.

The Trustees have also employed Mrs. Adelaide S. Whitney, who will have the immediate charge of the Female department.

Mr. Clancy is a graduate of our University, and is so extensively and so favourably known to the public as a teacher, that recommendation would be superfluous.

Mrs. Whitney comes highly recommended by Mrs. Willard, the distinguished Principal of the Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y., in which Institution Mrs. Whitney was educated. She has since been Principal in the Female Seminary at Pleasant Grove, Greenville, S. C., and left that Academy with a high reputation as a teacher.

The Trustees believe that they have been eminently fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. Clancy and Mrs. Whitney, and that they can with confidence recommend the School to those who wish to have their children and wards correctly and thoroughly instructed.

PRICES OF TUITION.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c.	$6	per session.
Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Chemistry, Botany, &c.	8	"
Embroidery and French Needlework,	5	"
Drawing and Painting,	7 50	"
French,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano,	20 00	"
Use of Piano,	5 00	"
Vocal Music gratis.		
Latin and Greek,	12 50	"

Board may be had in the best familes in the village at from $5 to $6 per month, including washing, candles, &c. There is not a more healthy place in the State.

The School is now in operation. The present Session will end on the 17th June next.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Secretary.*
February 16, 1842. 90-6w

Just Received,

100 BARRELS Fresh Unslacked THOMASTOWN LIME.
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 24, 1842. 86tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.
Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14 1841.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 23, 1841. 77-tf.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

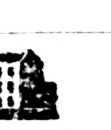
Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.



ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

CHOICE PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 5stf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.— All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A SERVANT WOMAN, a good Cook. Apply at this Office.
March 1, 1842. [illegible]1tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

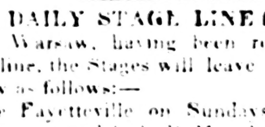
LOVE'S HOTEL,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,



IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.

April 26 1841. 47tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 16, 1842. 44-tf

HUMAN HAIR.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.— Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.
February 7, 1842. 89tf

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of this medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the usual vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in recent cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 19, 1842. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Milne; Bowlee's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rollo's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because they cleanse and purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

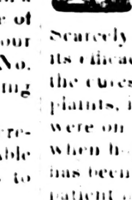
Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*
☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.



THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.— Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions, and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.
November 8, 1841. 75tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.